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### Re Political Prisoners in S.M. Gaol.

The political prisoners were placed in S.M. Gaol on joint responsibility of Governor of the Gaol Sugai and Superintendent Yamaguchi, officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section. Their safe custody was considered by both officers and by Japanese Gendarmerie as a very important task. However the political prisoners succeeded in establishment of outside contacts within comparatively short time. During February, 1943 a number of arrests were effected among the members of the Gaol staff on information received almost at once by gendarmerie and Foreign Affairs Section. The information came to the notice of respective institutions in four ways as far as it could be established:

1. Sometime about the end of January, 1943 one of the prisoners in the Gaol by the name Nicholas PAVLOFF by occupation an ex-policeman dismissed from S.M.F. was set free after completion of his sentence for fraud. During his sojourn in Gaol he found out about the connections with outside and utilised it for improving his difficult financial situation. He proceeded to one KASHIN, a Russian gendarmerie agent of some standing and influence and a very shady character and informed him that political prisoners were planning an escape and established connections with outside through some members of the Gaol staff giving their names. KASHIN at once became very interested and took N. PAVLOFF to one of his bosses in MIIBOK-HOUSE. The information given by N. PAVLOFF was rewarded with £150,000. N. PAVLOFF a heavy drinker did not attempt to conceal his part in business and openly boasted about his good luck to his friends. It must be presumed that a copy of his report was duly passed to FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECTION.
2. J. BOURMAKINE, a warder in S.M. Gaol, was for long time connected with one POORIN, a Russian agent of considerable influence of Japanese consular Intelligence department. J. BOURMAKINE escaped from U.S.S.R. in 1930 and was violently anti-Soviet in his views. He became an exponent of these views pro-German and pro-Japanese. Having a good short wave radio set he regularly listened to German broadcasts from Kiev and as German frequently quoted the names of Red Army units engaged in fighting made a list of those units which were formerly stationed on the Far East. It must be noted here that prior to his escape he served a term of conscription in Red Army of Far East and this fact it had his work. This list he presented to one POORIN, mentioned above. As J. BOURMAKINE stated later POORIN accepting this work and forwarding it to his Japanese superiors attributed the credit for the same to himself. POORIN promised to arrange

for the latter's transfer to the Special Branch in some future and meanwhile asked him for some more interesting information. Probably on account of some vague rumours existing among the members of the Gaol staff he became suspicious in regard of some members of the staff and employed one KURT MUCHA, a German refugee, to shadow B. PETROFF. K. MUCHA was paid CRBSIO and expenses for his pains and submitted daily reports. It must be supposed that his reports were sheer invention as nothing incriminating was ever found against B. PETROFF. Due to a blunder on part of some Japanese the part played by J. BOURMAKINE became known to the members of the Gaol staff as a mess he was received and recorded by a British officer on duty to send to the headquarters J. BOURMAKINE and to instruct him to bring with him his informant. J. BOURMAKINE was well connected with K. Hermann, German, editor of the magazine "19th Century". J. BOURMAKINE continued sending all sorts of information to the FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECTION later on account of which J. SEESTRUP was subjected to questioning. J. SEESTRUP was also a member of the Gaol staff and J. BOURMAKINE accused him in trying to get an appointment in the FOREIGN SECTION of the Gaol with the aim of establishing contact with political prisoners.

3. The position of one of the political prisoners E. ELIAS leaves the members of the Gaol staff suspicious. There are no definite traces to connect him to the movement with giving information about his friend the other political prisoners, but his general record is rather odd. He was sentenced to the term of imprisonment to the same time as the other men and it seems for the same offence. Nevertheless his sentence was some five times lighter than that of the other men. The other political prisoners always regarded him with suspicion. Upon his release he immediately established excellent terms with Japanese and was connected in secret with Japanese secret agents for the Navy. He was able to form a secret organization among young prisoners knowing that he was a Chinese intelligence agent and that he was connected to the secret service by the Japanese. It might be suspected that E. ELIAS intended to form a secret organization with the purpose of giving it away to Japanese secret agents. Feeling as a Chinese secret agent he was able to collect very much information from this trusting young man and he was able to use this information ultimately resulting in the release of this man. E. ELIAS was well known at the time he lived with him in the same house and a very good friend of his.
4. During the stay of political prisoners in the Gaol





Iosif Borisovitch Fainberg, age 28.

Russian emigrant (Jew by nationality) N.P.A.

Police Hdqrs. 11-2-43.

I was born in Harbin on April 28, 1913. At the age of 8 years, I entered a middle school in Harbin and graduated from it in 1929 since when I was working as an apprentice in a fur company (Shriro Bros.) till the end of 1931.

In January, 1932 I left for Tientsin to join my parents who were living there since 1930. I stayed in Tientsin until 1936 when I had committed a misappropriation and had to run away to Harbin, where I lived for about 1½ years and then returned to Tientsin as I was pardoned by my ex-employer. I stayed in Tientsin only for two weeks and left for Shanghai in March, 1937, and was living there till May, 1940. During this time I was working as a salesman in the American Millionary Manufacturing Co. Then for a while was a partner of a transportation company (Commercial service Representatives) and after this was employed as a sales manager by the Gunze Silk Manufacturing Co. during which time (September, 1939) I was charged with misappropriation and convicted to 6 months' imprisonment but appealed and was finally acquitted of the charge. After this in May, 1940 I left for Tientsin but was arrested there owing to my documents being expired and was transferred to Peking where I was detained for about 2 months and was then deported to Shanghai in August, 1940. Since that time I was working as a salesman till January, 1942 when I was charged with larceny and convicted to 3½ years of imprisonment. I appealed and finally was convicted to 1½ years. During my stay in the Gaol, I had many different jobs and amongst them I was working for about one month (during December-January) in the vegetable garden. Since January 8, 1943 I have

been in charge of dining room. At the beginning of January, 1943, a group of "J" prisoners arrived amongst whom I recognized Soulevitch and Rozenbaum whom I used to know before. On the 2nd day of their arrival whilst I was working in the vegetable garden Soulevitch saw me and asked what I was charged with. I answered him and then he asked me if I knew any way of getting cigarettes from outside. I told him that this could be done through Indian and Foreign warders. He asked me to find some one who could do that for him. On the same day in the afternoon warder Liaskovsky asked me if I knew any of "J" prisoners and if any of them was a rich man. At the same time he told me that once he took a letter outside from a Chinese prisoner and got \$2000 for this. I answered him that Soulevitch was quite a rich man and that he is looking for a chance to communicate with his wife. He told me to arrange the matter with Soulevitch and he (Liaskovsky) will take out a message. Soon after that, on the same day, I introduced Soulevitch to Liaskovsky and they agreed that the latter will take out a message and bring some food for a reward of \$300. All this happened whilst the "J" prisoners were taken out for a walk. On the next day about 1 p.m. Liaskovsky told me that he had seen Mrs. Soulevitch and brought plenty of food for her husband. He also gave me a pack of cigarettes as a present, and told me that he received a letter from Rozenbaum to his relatives and to one named .... Krivin. During the following next days he was regularly bringing food to the Gael. Then one day he told me that from tomorrow he was going on 10 days' leave and asked me to tell Soulevitch that

after his leave he will continue to bring the food. During his absence Soulevitch asked me to find some one else and as warder Nevgorodoff was on duty in Foreign Section at that time I suggested to him to see Soulevitch on the matter. Nevgorodoff immediately went upstairs and returned very soon with letters which were already written by Soulevitch. After this for about one week Novgorodeff was on duty in Foreign Section and during this time brought food to the Gael on many occasions.

On Saturday (I cannot remember the date) rumours were spread amongst prisoners that Nevgorodoff got into trouble and since that time he has not appeared in the Foreign Section. A few days after Liaskovsky returned from his leave and told me that he found out that another warders Koshman (No. 43) and Nevgorodoff were also taking out messages from Soulevitch. He expressed his dissatisfaction at this and showed me Mrs. Soulevitch's letter in which she asked her husband to deal only with "Joseph" (Liaskovsky) as two others were unreliable. She also wrote to him that she wished he will be separated from Rezenbaum. Liaskovsky could not hand this letter to Soulevitch in the presence of Rozenbaum, so he asked me to do that, and I handed over the letter to Soulevitch on the next day when they were taken down for a walk. On the next day Liaskovsky told me that Gael office discovered his dealings with Soulevitch and demanded from him \$2000 to keep their mouths shut. He also told me that he already received \$1000 from Mrs. Soulevitch and asked for another \$1000 from Mr. Krivin but the latter refused to pay without a letter from Rozenbaum. Later on he went to see

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Rozenbaum about it but did not succeed in getting from him this kind of letter. Then he told me that he will try to get this money from Soulevitch. After this, I have not seen him any more.

This is my true statement.

Joseph R. Laskowski

Resident Poland

Police Hdqrs. 10-2-43.

I, the undersigned, Joseph Richard Laskowski, Polish citizen, born at Vladivostok on the 14th of May, 1918. Arrived at Shanghai with my mother and brother from Vladivostok in 1923.

My father, a musical master by profession, died in Shanghai in August, 1942. My mother Hadejda Ivanovna (Pribovaskaya), age 57, residing at 151 Macgregor Road, my brother Vladislav James Laskowski, age 27, unemployed at present residing with mother at the above address. In 1936 I ended my studies at the St. Francis Xaviers College after which I worked at the Joseph Studio and later at the China Printing and Finishing Co.

I joined the Shanghai Municipal Gaol on September 1, 1941, as an Assistant Warder No. 48.

I am sharing a room with B. Breva, Assistant Warder No. 6 at the Gaol's single man's quarters, 147 Ward Road.

Whilst on duty at the Foreign Section about the beginning of January at about 2 p.m. I was approached by convict No. 55 whose name is Joseph Feinberg, this said convict asked me to do a great favour for him to go up to a prisoner by the name of Soulevieh and help him in any way possible for which I will be greatly rewarded this, as times are so hard now this greatly appealed to me. I went up to see Soulevieh about what I could help him in, he at once approached me about informing his wife about his presence in the gaol and at the same time gave me a note to his wife telling her about his presence in the gaol more or less a family letter. Then Rosenbalm seeing this asked me to do the same thing for him and delivered a note to a Mr. Kravin this was about the 3rd or 4th of January on that same night I went to visit Soulevieh's wife and stayed at the house No. 353

Rte Cohen for a very long time as his wife was not in at that time, she met me at the house upon arrival, read this letter and in the letter he (Soulevich) was asking for some products as he said that he was undernourished and at the same time he asked for \$300 to pay me which when she finished reading the letter telephoned and the money was brought to her by Buck Frank. We (Mrs. Soulevich and I) agreed to meet each other at Olympia Cafe opposite the tram stop off Wayside and Muirhead Roads, this she did and brought provisions such as sausage, ham, cheese butter, cigarettes and matches together with cod liver oil, then we parted. All these products were handed over to Soulevich by me in the gaol.

When I brought these things over I was again in turn given a note by Rozenhalm and Soulevich this time I gave them a pencil. Soulevich was writing about how much some people owed him to collect the money if possible and to write to him about the results, whilst Rosenhalm was worried about his wife because she is expecting a baby. This I phoned Mrs. Soulevich and told her to meet me at Olympia again whilst the other note I brought to Krivin off Rte San Zoong. Krivin gave me a note which I did not understand being written in Russian but he told me verbally about it (the note) that the price of cocoa is dropping and that he sold a lot at a loss also saying that he is sick at home, also stating about his wife's health and to advise him how much to pay her per month. Mrs. Soulevich and I met at the Olympia and brought her over to the house (151 Macgregor Road) after having some tea she gave me \$150 to buy a few things for

her husband such as sausage, ham, Siberian cold lard, butter and cheese which I did buy and deliver, at the same time Mrs. Soulevich handed me \$3000 for Pevzner, \$300 for Soulevich or more and about \$150 to \$200 for Rozenbalm. When this money was delivered to the above mentioned persons in the gaol \$800 were given to me as a reward and the rest they kept for themselves.

Later on I came back and they, Soulevich and Rozenbalm gave me another letter which I delivered both to Mrs. Soulevich and Krivin. This time I gave them a pencil again but about the paper I am not definite. Soulevich's letter was sort of a business like saying again that she should collect from a certain Mr. Turabin some money and that he should pay some percent on that money which he owed and he also asked if a certain Minko was giving her money or not, whilst Rozenbalm asked about his house property and that Krivin should give his wife sufficient money to live during the time being these letters I gave to my brother as I had no time to deliver them myself and he came back and said that he did not receive any money from either of them but this time only said that Mrs. Soulevich will come over to see some of his China set (tea set) which she did not buy. I then sent my brother to get some money from Krivin and Soulevich but Krivin refused to pay only Mrs. Soulevich sent a \$1000 in cash with my brother. After this there were no more notes from them or to them by me as I found out that some one else was working for them for when my brother went to see Krivin he was introduced to Rozenbalm's wife and she stated that she knew everything about her husband his health and whereabouts, but Krivin and Rozenbalm's

mother-in-law were also quarrelling about something or other.

Once Mr. Koshmann (Ass. Warder 43) came to my room and asked me if I was working that is bringing things to Soulevich I answered in the negative but he found out from them that I was bringing things to them and after I quit this whole affair after the last \$1000 from Mrs. Soulevich I did not want to go deeper into this affair again and quit from that very last time. But one morning whilst eating in the mess room, Mr. Novgorodoff (Ass. Warder 39) offered to sell a bottle of God liver oil and I bought it at \$40 and at the same time seeing a familiar bottle the same kind I brought to Soulevich so from that time I knew that Novgorodoff was also bringing things to the Foreign Section.

This is my true statement.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Raskovsky", with a stylized flourish underneath.



Ward R.A. 6401

11.2.43.

In addition to my statement given on 10.2.43, I beg to state that the first time when I delivered a letter from Rezenbaum to Krivin, I brought reply from Krivin to Rezenbaum and \$300.00 cash, which money Rezenbaum refused to accept, saying that you can take the \$300.00 for yourself as a gift.

I again confirm as in my previous statement that whilst giving some goods to Soulevisch, which his wife sent him PEVNER, Irakli (Kolotosashvili), Vladimiroff and another cell mate were sitting and talking about something or other, then Vladimiroff together with Pevner called me to their cell door and when I began to speak, Vladimiroff told Pevner that he should be the spokesman and arrange with me what they were talking about, while I was delivering the things to Soulevichs. Pevner then handed me a note stating that I should deliver this note to Mrs. Soulevich and she knows were to get the \$3000.00, which Pevner is asking for, the letter was written in Russian and to my misfortune I could not read it but was only told verbally that I was to bring \$3000.00, which Mrs. Soulevich will get and on the following day I brought them that is to say I do not know whether it was for Pevner alone or for all the other prisoners in the same cell - after giving them the money I lingered for a while, then they Pevner and Vladimiroff asked me how much I was to get as a reward, but I could not tell them the sum being involved in this affairs for the first time - they then gave me \$500.00 in hundred dollars notes and after a while gave me another hundred dollars, i.e. \$600.00.

Translation from German

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Albert Rosenbaum

Polish Jew

self

11th of Feb. 1943.

D.S.I. Gigarson.

I, Albert Rosenbaum, born on the 22-6-1900 at Lodz (Polish) married, arrested by the Japanese Gendarmei on the 5th of Sept. 1942 and transferred to Ward Road Gaol on the 31st of December, 1942.

After being here about 6 or 7 days and standing alone in my cell, came to me an European Warden No. 48 and conversed with me, he said to me that if I wanted something from my home he could help me in that respect and mentioned the name of a person whom I knew before, Ocip. He then told me to write down what I need and he will bring it to me and that I could write also a letter to receive from there money. I wrote a note to give him from there \$300.00. He came on the next day and gave me some foodstuff, stating that he had received \$300.00 and I replied that I do not need money here and that he could take it away. The paper and pencil was given by him.

In the note I wrote only to J. Krivin, to look well after my wife and also to sell all leather and cacao in order to support my wife with the money. I also added a note to my wife, in which I wrote to her not to be angry with me and to take good care of herself. Then, after a few days we were all transferred to another block and I came together with four other persons in the same cell, amongst them Mr. Soulevitch, whom, after 2 days, another European Warden No. 39, came to me in the same way offering his service and giving me paper and pencil, I wrote the kind of Foodstuffs he should bring. This note was for Krivin, in which I also wrote, that if my child is born what name it should be given, I also wrote to take away from Frank the diamond in order to sell them and give my wife \$2000.00 every month and also if he gets as far as that

Albert Rosenbaum

( Continued )

to buy for the child and to give the bearer \$150.00. He returned and brought me foodstuff and nothing else. The third time I gave to He 29 again a note on which I wrote the kind of foodstuffs he should bring me and he brought foodstuffs and a note on which he wrote to me how much money he had given to the first and second, it was about the sum of \$700.00 I cannot remember very well. After that I saw no one else.

This is my exact statement.

Signature .....

Albert Rosenbaum.

Translation from German.

**SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE:**

**REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.**

*Handwritten initials*

The following is the statement of Albert Rosenbaum  
native of Russia (Poland) taken by me self.  
at \_\_\_\_\_ on the 11-th of Febr and interpreted by D.S.I. Gigarson.

I, Albert Rosenbaum, born on the 22-6-1900 at Lodz (Poland),  
married, arrested by the Japanese Gendarmerie on the 5-th of Sept.  
1942 and transferred to Ward Road Gaol on the 31-st of December,  
1942.

After being here about 6 or 7 days and ~~was~~ standing alone in  
my cell, came to me an European Warder No 48 and conversed with me,  
he said to me that if I wanted something from my home he could help  
me in that respect and mentioned the name of a person whom I knew  
before, Osip. He then told me to write down what I need and he will  
bring it to me and that I could write also a letter to receive from  
there money. I wrote a note to give him from there \$300.00. He came  
on the next day and gave me some foodstuff, stating that he has re-  
ceived \$300.00 and I replied that I do not need money here and that  
he could take it away. The paper and pencil was given by him.  
In the note I wrote only to J. Krivin, to look well after my wife  
and also to sell all leather and cocoa in order to support my wife  
with the money. I also added a note to my wife, in which I wrote  
to her not to be angry with me and to take good care of herself.  
Then, after a few days we were all trasferred to another block and  
I came together with four other persons in the same cell, amongst  
them Mr. Soulevitch. When, after 2 days, another European Warder No  
39, came to me in the same way offering his service and giving me  
paper and pencil, I wrote the kind of foodstuffs he should bring.  
This note was for Krivin, in which I also wrote, that if my child is  
born what name it should be given, I also wrote to take away from  
Frank the diamonds in order to sell them and give my wife \$ 2000.00  
every month and also if he gets as far as that to buy for the child  
and to give the bearer \$150.00. He returned and brought me foodstuff

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Albert Rosenbaum.  
native of \_\_\_\_\_ taken by me \_\_\_\_\_  
at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ and interpreted by \_\_\_\_\_

(cont.)

and nothing else. The third time I gave to No 39 again a note on which I wrote the kind of foodstuffs he should bring me and he brought foodstuffs and a note on which he wrote to me how much money he had given to the first and second, it was about the sum of \$700.00 I cannot remember very well. After that I saw no one else.

This is my exact statement

(signed) Albert Rosenbaum.

75  
Mrs. ANNA ROSENBAUM.

Estonia

Self

SMP. H/Qrs.

14.2.45.

I am Anna Rosenbaum (Neu-Schonberg), Estonian, born in 1924, in Moukden, dancer by profession, married and residing at 91/8 Rte Remi (Tel. 72446). I was educated in Tientsin at St. Joseph school. In 1935, I arrived, with my parents, to Shanghai from Tientsin. In 1939 or 1940, I have acquainted with Mr. Rosenbaum at Farron's nightclub, where I was working as dancer of floor show. I married Mr. Rosenbaum on 25.7.42, who at that time was a broker, working with G. Krivin at 51 Canton Road. My husband was arrested by Japanese Gendarmerie on 6.9.42. I had financial difficulties and knowing that G. Krivin was a partner of my husband and had kept my husband's money, I applied to him for money and Krivin supplied me on several occasions from \$50.00 up to \$200.00. Later when Krivin was also arrested by Japanese and soon after released, about December 1942. Whilst my husband was detained at Bridge House, I have visited Japanese Gendarmerie with a view to see my husband, what was not allowed and only some foodstuff and clothing, which I brought for my husband were accepted and also twice I brought cheques, which was signed by my husband and returned to me and this was allowed.

On 2 or 3 of January 1943, Krivin 'phoned to me and informed me, that my husband is now at Ward R4, Gaol. Krivin did not tell me where he got the news, but I think that was from Frank as he was released. I applied to Police H/Qrs for permission to see my husband and I was there few times, then about 7th January I visited Gaol office and asked to see my husband, and also a cheque for \$2000.00, was signed by my husband and that was given to me right away, because my house rent was not payed for 8 months. About the 10 of January I with my mother visited Japanese Authorities at Kiangwan with a

view to obtain permission to see my husband or get from him a letter so I left my letter there and was told come again within a week. On the same day returning home from Kiangwan, I was informed by my sister that Krivin 'phoned to me 2 or 3 times and said that I must 'phone to him as soon as I come back home, so I 'phoned to him and he told me to come to his house at once, he received news from my husband. It was about 3p.m. I visit Krivin's house at Empire Mansions on Rte de Bay-Zoung and found in the room, Krivin, his wife and another man, age about 28, medium build, that was the first time I ever saw that man and the last, I didn't see him ever since, who not a word handed me a letter from my husband written in English. When I finish reading the letter and wanted to read it over again but that man took that letter away from my hands and asked Krivin if he wanted to read it. Krivin said no, so he took the letter and went away. The letter my husband wrote was to let me take good care of myself and that he married me because he loved me and trust that I will be a faithful wife and told me that I am young, let me wait for him and when he come out he will show that world to me and he will make me happy then and that he don't mind my mother living with me and said that if I need anything Krivin will always help me.

Krivin told me to prepare a letter for my husband and take my photo and bring it to him and he will send the photo and letter to my husband. 2 days later I brought it over to him and in that letter I wrote that I am alright and the thing's in the house are the same and that mother is taking care of me, and said that I will wait for him no matter how long it will take, because when he come out I want him to be the father of this child and be a husband

to me, and since then I did not hear any thing from Krivin about my husband. I was again at Kiangwan and asked them if I can see my husband, but told me to come after few weeks so then I went to Japanese lawyer Dr. Y. Maki and he had fixed everything up and he phone me and told me to come to his office and that he will go together with me to see my husband, it was on the 8-2-43 I visited Ward Road Gaol with my Japanese lawyer Dr. Maki and had official meeting with my husband, and my husband told me that Krivin should pay me every 15th days of the month \$1,000.00 and if not, he should give the full account to Dr. Maki, and the baby that will be born---let him be just as it is not his religion and not mine.

This is my true statement.

(signed) Mrs. Anna Rosenbaum.



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Julian Lucian KOSHMANN.

Russian

Self

Ward rd Gaol

II:2:43.

Additional statement to that made by me on IO:2:43, at  
7 p.m.

I beg to state that I had omitted to put down that,  
when I delivered the letter to Mrs. Soulevich I received an reply  
and six bars of chocolate which I gave to prisoner Soulevich.

The letter contained some information regarding some money  
matters which were in his "safe" and sends her love to him, nothing  
more was in the letter.

(signed) A/War.43, J.Koshmann.

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Revner J.A.

U.S.S.R.

Ward Rd. Gaol

II-2-43.

4H

D. S. Kochetoff.

I, the undersigned, ~~REVNER~~ Jacob Alexandrovich, citizen of USSR., 29 years of age, married. I was arrested by Japanese Gendarmerie on 25.10.42, and was transferred to Ward Rd. Gaol on 31.12.42. 2 or 3 days after my arrival to Gaol, cells where I was detained was visited by one named Roman STARKOVSKY, who served as dresser for convicts in Gaol, and whom I regarded as officially appointed Gaol employee (he was taking down particulars of our medical examination in the office on the day of our arrival at Gaol) and Starkovsky offered to all prisoners, if any one desired to write letters to their relatives, these letters can be delivered to whom they are addressed, through his service. 3 prisoners, who were in cells with me refused, as they were waiting official permission for meeting with their relatives. My family in USSR, and I had no news from them for about 6 months and myself had no chance to inform them about myself, I have decided to write, being sure, that my letter will be forwarded officially, through the Gaol's Administration. Starkovsky gave me a pencil and paper and I wrote a letter to my wife, which letter I asked Starkovsky to deliver to "Exerthleb" wherefrom this letter to be sent through the post, to my wife. When 2 days latter Starkovsky again visited our cells, I asked him about my letter and he told me that he did not yet delivered my letter, because his mother did not come to see him. From this talk I found out, that Starkovsky himself is a prisoner and my letter he was going out to sent by not official way, and I asked him to return me my letter. On the other day when I repeated my request Starkovsky told me, that he already destroyed my letter. After this case I did not apply to anybody and nobody approached me regarding letters. During my detention here I did not receive any letters

or money and I did not see that other prisoners received letters or money. I, together with other prisoners officially received one parcel with products.

This is my true statement  
( signed ) Pevaner.